S. H. KAUFFMANN, President.

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The Evening Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# RESUME TOMORROW FOLK WAS NOMINATED

Return to Their Posts.

STRIKERS REJOICING

QUESTIONS AT ISSUE TO BE CON-SIDERED LATER.

Wage Proposition Left for Arbitration -Same Position as When Strike Began.

CHICAGO, July 21.-Fifty thousand butcher workmen, who quit work July 12, paralyzing the meat industry of the country, will go back to their posts tomorrow morning. While they continue peacefully at work a board of arbitration will pass judgment upon the contentions of the laborers for higher wages and less arduous working conditions-and the decision of the arbitrators will settle the issues of the

President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union had today promptly received the approval of all of the executive board members except two. The points yet to be heard from were Syracuse and San Francisco.

Around the Chicago stock yards today there was rejoicing among the strikers as well as the stock men and packing interests. The unionists, who had looked forward to The unionists, who had looked forward to seeing the strike spread this morning in a sympathetic movement involving all the mechanical trades and perhaps the teamsters and firemen, learned with relief that instead of the greater strike there was to be peace in packing town. Many of the strikers, however, expressed disappointment that their strike, after causing them to lose eight and a half days of wages, had failed to decide their demands for higher wages or to make it certain that all would be reinstated without greater loss of time.

One Remaining Formality.

Only one formality remained today to telegraphed members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen last night's result of the conference, and recommended that they approve it. Donnelly, who occupies a commanding position in the union, was certain that the ratification of the entire executive board would be received in Chi-

Mr. Donnelly ssued a call for special meetings of the various local unions of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, to be held tonight, at which meetings instructions will be given the men about returning to work. Meanwhile, he arranged to have a talk with the pack-ers and learn frem them what departments

are to be reopened tomorrow morning.

Thousands of laborers who have been on strike appeared at the yards today with their lunch pails and applied for work, thinking, since the strike had been declared off, there remained nothing to be done ex-cept to go back to their old places. They were told at the time keepers offices of the different plants that they would not be taken back until tomorrow.

After waiting a short time to hear from Syracuse and San Francisco, Mr. Donnelly announced that the last formality of the truce had been ended. He based the announcement on the fact that a majority of the executive board members have telegraphed approval of the terms.

Skilled Men Put Back to Work.

Superintendent Conway of Armour & "Practically all of the skilled men will

be put back to work tomorrow, but not all

of the laborers will be taken back now." Throngs gathered about the entrances to Some workers wanted to go back without delay, and few could understand, appar-

ently, why the question of wages, so vital to them, had not been decided. "We are exactly in the same position we were when we struck," said one man wearing the button of the cattle butchers' The laborers had been cut from 18 cents to 17% cents an hour, and the union voted to strike to get back the agreement that expired May 28. Now the men go back to work-or as many of them as can get back-and the wage question is to be

During the day nearly 500 of the strike breakers employed in the various plants ceased work and were paid off. The men quitting work apparently feared to work with the union men who will be returning tomorrow. The receipts of hogs were heavier today

left to arbitration after all."

than at any time since the strike started. Thirty thousand hogs were unloaded at the union stock yards. The receipts of sheep were 8,000, and 5,000 cattle were received.

### DID NOT RETURN TO WORK. Strikers at St. Paul Expected to Be on

Hand Tomorrow. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21.-Although the strike at the Swift & Co. packing plant at South St. Paul has been declared off, on orders from President Donnelly of the the cheering had been subdued he was Butchers' Union in Chicago, those who had been out on strike did not return to work. However, no one was hindered from going into the Swift plant, and Superintendent Burns stated he was operating all departments as completely as the resources of the three or four hundred men which he had engaged to take the strikers' places would Superintendent Burns said he expected all

the men who had gone on strike to return to work tomorrow. President Gompers Notified.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today received a dispatch from President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union at Chicago, giving official notice of the termination of the meat strike.

TWO AMERICANS SHOT DOWN. Brief Advices From Consul Kaiser at

Mazatlan, Mexico. The following telegram has been received by Acting Secretary Loomis from Louis

Kaiser, United States consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated yesterday; "Two Americans were shot down in their office at Aguas Caliente, in this state, by

officials. I have wired the governor, requesting prompt investigation. Report fol-The State Department has wired the con-

Americans who were shot and other important details of the affair without waiting for a mail report.

The Plunger to Be Altered. The submarine torpedo boat Plunger has

been put out of commission at the works of the Electric Boat Company, at New Suffolk, L. I., to undergo certain alterations designed to increase the efficiency of the vessel for naval purposes.

50,000 Butcher Workmen to Missouri Democrats Held an All-Night Session.

PLATFORM FEATURES

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION ARE DENOUNCED.

Initiative and Referendum and State Primary Favored-Paramount Issues of the Party.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 21.-After an all-night session, marked by intervals of disorder and commotion that could not be quelled by the gavel, the democratic state convention early today unanimously nominated Joseph W. Folk, circuit attorney of St. Louis, for governor, and adopted a platform which promises vigorous, unrelenting crusade against corruption and boodle in Missouri in the event of democratic supremacy at the polls. Just as the day was breaking the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, and one of the most turbulent sessions of a Missouri democratio convention ended. There was no doubt about the nomination from the beginning of the first session of the convention. The Folk delegates far outnumbered the delegates of his only rival for the nomination, Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson Democratic Club of St. Louis, and the result of the convention was clearly defined.

Platform Adopted.

The platform, which contains the slogan of the Missouri democracy against boodle and official corruption in Missouri, was adopted by a resounding viva voce vote after a quibble over the proposed amendment to insert a plank for legislation to punish tax dodgers. The latter plank was introduced as a minority report and de-

feated.

The report of the committee on resolumake the end of the strike complete and that was the process of having the agreement ratified. President Michael Donnelly markers of the executive ctares in tayor of the initiative and refer-endum, the state primary, protection alike of capital and labor, sanctity of the ballot, good roads, home rule, and urged the strict enforcement of the constitutional provision and statutory enactment prohibiting the acceptance by public officials of free rail-road transportation. United States Senator Francis M. Cockrell was heartily indorsed for re-election

### A Paramount Issue.

On the subject of bribery, the eradication of which is pointed out as the paramount the platform says:

"The appalling exposures of corruption in Missouri have brought upon the good citizens of this state the responsibility of stamping out the things that dishonor and oppress. Good citizens may innnocently do wrong, but toleration of known abuses is criminal. No party can be hurt by getting rid of rascals. No state can be injured by the enforcement of law. The disgrace is in toleration, not in corrupting. There can be no grander mission in store for any po-litical party than to fight public evils. The subject of the eradication of bribery is more important than any other, for other problems concern the functions of government, while this goes to the existence of government itself. Corruption in public life, if tolerated, will lead to the destruc-

tion of free government. Inveighs Against Bribery.

"Where bribery rules there is a government not of, for and by the people, but a government of and for the few with wealth enough to purchase official favors. Other offenses violate the law, while bribery aims the yards to discuss the settlement, and at the assassination of the commonwealth there were murmurings against its terms. itself. In the city of St. Louis, according to the confessions of those implicated, fo to the contessions of those implicated, for twenty-five years bribery stalked through the legislative halls. Corruptionists grew arrogant and powerful. They were confi-dent in their wealth and political power and felt that no one dared attack them. In our state legislature legislators have forgotten their high commission and have become involved in the meshes of greed.
Democratic officials have exposed these
conditions and laid upon the offenders the heavy hand of the law. We indorse the work that has been done in this regard."

Nomination for Governor.

The convention then settled down to the nomination of a candidate for governor. In a most eloquent speech, which was cheered at frequent intervals. W. H. Wallace of Kansas City placed before the convention the name of Joseph L. Folk. Thomas L. Anderson, city attorney of St. Louis, with equal eloquence placed before the conven-tion the name of Harry B. Hawes.

After speeches seconding the nomina-tions had been made and several supporters of James A. Reed of Kansas City had spoken in his behalf, a roll call was de-manded on the nominations. When the roll had been about half called, showing a heavy support for Folk, Harry B. Hawes arose and moved to make the vote unanimous, which was done. Hawes escorted Mr. Folk to the platform, and after introduced and made a speech, accepting

Mr. Folk spoke in part as follows: Folk's Acceptance Speech.

Joseph W. Folk, in accepting the nomination, said in part:

"When I see about me representatives of the democratic party of Missouri, and when I realize I have been chosen to represent the plans and policies of that great party. I am profoundly impressed with the resposibility of my position. While I am gratified by the confidence you have expressed in me, I do not congratulate myself upon the high honor you have done me, because my mind is full of anxious desire to perform well the part that has been assigned to me. This campaign has been waged not for a man, but for an idea. I don't claim to have done anything to merit this distinction in the place of trust assigned to me, I have endeavored to do my duty under my oath of office to my city and state.
"How well I have succeeded I could not

say. If your selection shall be ratified by the people of the state. I shall do my very best to carry out the policies for which the masses of the democratic party has been contending. The exposure of corruption in Missouri has made the peo-ple realize the menace to good government if it is tolerated, and the necessity of stamping out the influence of corruptionists from our political life. I have been fighting them with all the powers at my command and have lash d them with the whip of the law. I have no favors to ask of them and no quarter to give. It is unrelenting warfare to the end. In their frenzied desperation they have spewed out their vomit of slander and abuse. There are two things I am proud of: One, the aid and assistance of

of corrupt enemies. "The responsibility for the existence of corruption does not rest upon exist party, but the democratic party has assumed the responsibility for stamping it out and we want all good citizens of every political belief to aid us. The battle against boodle

good citizens given me, and the other, the

intense hatred and malicious mouthings



has only commenced in Missouri. If I am elected to a larger field of opportunity I propose to make Missouri the most un-healthy place in all the land for corruptionists to operate in.
"There is work to be done in this state

in moral, material and intellectual ad-vancement which you have commissioned me to do. The commission is a sacred one, and I shall observe it as such. Here in your presence, and in the presence of this great multitude, I consecrate myself to the work you have assigned to me and with your help and as long as God gives me life and strength to do it I will combat the things that dishonor and oppress."

The convention then adjourned until 10

Contest for Lieutenant Governor.

Immediately after the convention was called to order today the name of Thomas L. Rubey of La Grange was placed before the convention for the nomination as lieutenant governor.

rushed to the platform and offered a resolution that a committee of three be ap-pointed to request Secretary of State Samuel B. Cook to refuse to allow his name to be presented for renomination. This was the first open declaration that there was opposition to Cook, and instantly

many delegates were on their feet demanding that the resolution be tabled. The chair man declared that the resolution was out of order.
No other nominations for lieutenant gov

ernor were made, and Mr. Rubey was nominated by acciamation.

Cook Nominated.

The anti-Cook resolution was again in troduced. Its supporters and those against it vied with each other in their demonstrations. It was finally referred to the committee on resolutions.

Nominations were then declared in order for secretary of state. The names placed before the convention were James A. Todd, R. W. Mitchell, L. H. Musgrove and Sam B. Cook. Cook's name was received with an ovation. Sam B. Cook was nominated for secretary of state.

Sketch of Folk.

Joseph Wingate Folk, the democratic nominee for governor of the state of Missouri, was born in Brownsville, Tenn., October 28, 1869. His father is Judge Henry B. Folk of Brownsville, and his mother is a descendant of the Estes family of Vir-

Mr. Folk is a graduate of Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn., where he finished his literary and legal education. He practiced law in Brownsville for two years and then went to St. Louis in 1892. Soon he became identified with the younger element of the democratic party and first became prominent in political circles when he was made a charter member of the Jef-ferson Club, the leading democratic or-ganization. He served in the capacity of president of the organization in 1898.

Mr. Folk became more generally known to the citizens of St. Louis through the prominent part he took in the settlement of the great street car strike of 1900.

As circuit attorney of St. Louis Mr.

Folk successfully prosecuted a number of bribe takers in both branches of the municipal assembly. cipal assembly.

Mr. Folk's immediate family consists of but himself and wife. He has four brothers living. They are Rev. Dr. Edgar Estes Felk of Memphis, Tenn., editor of a Baptist paper; Mr. Reau Estes Folk of Nash ville, the present state treasurer; Mr. Carey Albert Folk, president of Boscobel College, Nashville, and Mr. Humphrey Bate Folk, who is studying for the ministry.

POST OFFICE MAY BE MOVED. Access to It Alleged to Be Denied by

Joseph Leiter. Post Office Department to the effect that the postal service has been practically suspended at Ziegler, Ill., because the post office is situated on the property of Joseph Leiter, and no one is allowed inside the stockade he has built about the property without special permit. This state of affairs is the result of a strike among the miners employed in the Leiter mines, and Mr. Leiter is said to have erected the stockade and adopted the precautions referred to so as to protect his property.

The matter was brought to the attention of the acting postmaser general, Mr. Wyrne, and the proper officials of the department were notified to make an investi gation of the complaints. It is said at the post office that if it develops that Mr. Lelter is interfering with the proper passage of the United States mails he will have to suffer the consequences, but if it is simply found that the post office is on his property and access to it is denied for good and sufficient reason the post office will either be discontinued or moved to a more convenient

locality.

It is the belief of the officials in charge that the latter course will be adopted, but nothing will be done until a thorough investigation of the matter has been made.

Changes in the Caribbean Squadron. The cruiser Des Moines has been detached by the aid of capital. The consul says from the Caribbean squadron and her place there is an opening for men with abun-

Gratified Over Beef Strike Settlement.

HAD HOPED FOR PEACE

RESULT OF CONFERENCE HELPS GENERAL ARBITRATION.

C. C. Crow, a delegate from St. Joseph, Permanent Boards Suggested for Large Employers of Labor-Data for Reports Gathered.

> The agreement reached between the beef packers and their employes throughout the country to arbitrate the differences that caused the employes to go on strike ten days ago is said to be a source of deep gratification to President Roosevelt. He has been watching both sides of the controversy since its inception, and while he has not personally entered into the matter as he did in the case of the coal strike, it is believed here that he would have done so had not a settlement been in sight. Those close to him say that he realized fully what great suffering to the poorer classes would have ensued from a prolongation of the strike, not alone one from the loss of wages to the employes who went out, but to those of the poorer classes who could not afford to pay the increased prices for the products of the

> Those of opposite political faith have accused the President of being interested in the matter purely from a political standpoint, but this charge is declared not alone unjust, but absolutely untrue. The serious financial strain put upon the beef consumers of the country has been of great concern to him, and the conflict between employers and the employed he realized would result in great financial less to both. While it is not admitted at the Department of Commerce and Labor that the President issued direct instructions to Secretary Metcalf to make special effort to gather all the data concerning the strike that was possible it is not denied and the general air of secrecy leads to the belief that he did so, especially as no one will for a moment attempt to deny the state-

> It is known that during the time of the strike special agents of both the Depart-ment of Commerce and Labor and the Department of Justice were quietly circulating among the strikers gathering such information as might be of value not done for the report that is to be made by the direction of Congress, but for the general informa-tion of the President and members of his cabinet in framing legislation for future

On the other hand the settlement of the strike by an agreement to arbitrate has been a source of gratification not alone to the President, but to all those who believe that arbitration is the only solution of the various problems that are of necessity bound to arise between capital and labor especially in the larger institutions of the country. It is pointed out that the concessions made by one side to the other in the settlement of the beef strike were fair and added very much toward the solution of the trouble. It is pointed out that as long as there are unions of laboring men Complaints have been received at the and unions of capitalists there are bound to be differences from time to time, if not over the question of wages, over some other question that is likely to arise at any time, and the suggestion has been made that permanent arbitration boards in every institution where a large amount of capital is invested and a large number of men are employed would be of great benefit to both the employer and the employed and would save each side from the loss of large sums of money. It is claimed that no matter which side wins in a strike, both sides lose heavily in the end and the general public as a rule is

made to be the largest sufferer. OPENINGS IN MEXICO. A Report Upon the Opportunities for

Employment. A report upon the opportunities for employment in Mexico has been received at the State Department from Edward M. Conley, the United States vice consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Mr. Conley says it can be said that Mexico is no place for a man without capital. He says it is a new country, possessing great natural resources as yet undeveloped, but which can only be developed

PRESIDENT PLEASED adaptability, to get the wealth out of the natural resources which he commands with his capital. Mr. Conley says there is also room in Mexico for the engineer, electrical, mining, mechanical or civil, the architect, the veterinarian, the scientific agriculturist, the practical man in adaptability, to get the wealth out of the tific agriculturist, the practical man in anyoline, but in all probability he will not do as well at the start as he would Mexico doesn't need budding doctors. dentists, druggists, opticians, lawyers or school teachers, as she already has more than she knows what to do with.

In speaking of wages in Mexico Mr.

Conley says they are lower than for cor-responding positions in the United States and the cost of living is just as great or

He further adds that Mexico is not a for the American common laborer under any circumstances, as it is impossibe for him to compete with the native Mexican, and he should be prevented by every possible means from going to Mex-

TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Brazil and Peru Agree to a Modus Vivendi Regarding the Acre Dispute. The Peruvian legation here has received a cablegram from Lima confirming the report of the signing of the treaty with Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, establishing a modus vivendi between Peru and Brazil for the government of the region at the headquarters of the rivers Yurua and Purus, otherwise known as the Acre territory. It is understood that both sides will withdraw their troops from the disputed territory, trusting to diplomacy to settle the question of title permanently, but with an under-standing that if that fails, the question shall be referred to arbitration, which both countries undertake to abide by.

Opening of the Rosebud Lands.

Commissioner William A. Richards of the general land office will leave Washington tomorrow for Chamberlain, S. D., where he will be present at the formal opening of the Rosebud reservation lands. The preliminary work is being rushed rapidly by the officers charged with it, and it is confidently hoped that everything will be finished up on the day of the actual drawing, July 28. Commissioner Richards superintended the beginning of the registration, and intends to assume charge personally at the time of the drawing.

Parcels Destined for Japan.

In connection with a parcels-post convention recently concluded between the United States and Japan, which will go into effect on the 1st of next month, it has been ordered that parcels-post mails for Japan shall be made up at the offices of San Francisco, Cal., Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., and Honolulu, T. H. "Parcels" for Japan should be forwarded to those offices for dispatch by means of steamers sailing from those ports. No provision has been made e conveyance of parcels-post mails via Canada. Consequently "parcels" should not be forwarded to Seattle for dispatch to Japan by means of steamers sailing from Vancouver or Victoria, B. C.

Minister Russell Reported Better. Mr. W. W. Russell, minister to Colombia, who is ill at his temporary home in Rockville, was reported to be much improved

this morning. He was able to sit up yesterday for the first time since he has been Heroic Services Recognized. The Philippine commission recently directed that Capt. A. M. Rait, Second Officer J. A. Coombe, Third Officer E. Prince and eight sailors, all of the British ship

Landaura, be rewarded for heroic services

in connection with the rescue of those

aboard the Philippine ship Alerta. The

captain is to receive a watch, the junior of-ficers marine glasses and the sailors sums of money. The Landaura, while en route from Singapore to Manila, took the Alerta n tow in a heavy sea. Maryland and Virginia Postmasters.

were appointed today: Maryland-Hill Top, Louis M. Kimmel. Virginia-Tannersville, James M. Atwell.

The following fourth-class postmasters

Personal Mention Mr. John L. McDonald of Washington is

spending his vacation in Atlantic City. Martin and Eddie Conley, 38 K street northwest, are visiting their aunt at Wo-Messrs. John Carroll, William Eccard

Cecil Whitehead and August Eccard are spending several weeks at Colonial Beach, Mr. Charles H. Long of the bureau of engraving and printing, who is convalescing from a severe spell of thess, leaves this evening for Old Point Comfort. From there he will take a sea voyage in the hope of regalning his health.

## EAGER TO SEE HIM FIREMEN ON STRIKE

Politicians Desirous of Calling | Go Out From Heurich's on the President.

EST TO BE DECIDED.

Conferences Regarding Prospects and Statements Made by the Strikers and Advice as to Procedure Anticipated-Coming Here Next Week.

With the return of President Roosevelt to Washington next week, probably on the 28th, there will be a revivification of political affairs here, an enlivening of a pretty dead condition in the capital of the country. The President left here with the in- | Fresident Healy of the International Firetention of spending three weeks in this city upon his return the last of this month. Although he has greatly enjoyed his vacation at Oyster Bay and would prefer to remain there until the close of the summer, he cannot do so. After three weeks here he will go back to Oyster Bay for probably three weeks of rest.

Will Hear About the Outlook.

The interruption to the President's summer vacation is due entirely to the necessity that he shall lend himself to the politicians for a short while. Since his nomination he has had few conferences with the republican leaders of the country. Oys-ter Bay is too small to accommodate the anxious visitors, and so the President must come here and sit in his office for three weeks while he hears from the leaders of the various states just what they think of the outlook and just what they believe ought to be done to "cinch" the situation for be it known there are no republicans anywhere who have any public fears as to the outcome. With them it is simply a

the outcome. With them it is simply a question of how big they can make the majority in the electoral college.

A three weeks' consideration of the wishes of the republican politicians and leaders is, therefore, what the return of the President ir midsummer means. He will ascertain definitely and formally on the 27th that he was nominated at Chicago, but he will not know until he gets here just how many there are who really brought about the nomination—how they suppressed the Hanna movement at one time, the Fairbanks movement at another, and sat down on the opposition every time it was so on the opposition every time it was so bold as to show its head. The people will be left out entirely and the leaders will tell the President all about it and all about themselves. And he will listen, too, and say nice things. He is a good listener and an appreciative President. He will thank many people for what they have done for him and not begrudge the good things he is saying, because he really knows that he has thousands of warm personal friends, and that it is true that the majority of them worked diligently to bring about his

In addition to the man who did it all, will be the man who knows just what ought to be done. The President will not have the heart to turn the gigantic wisdom of these men over to Chairman Cortelyou. He may divide with Mr. Cortelyou if he feels that the national chairman ought to

gard this as an opportune time to secure a promise for an appointment, and they will adroitly bring the question around to the recognition which their friends deserve whenever the President sees fit to take up the matter. In fact, the time of the President will be passed in listening to the polifor and he will not wince at the prospects.

Overhauling the White House. Some of the usual summer overhauling

at the White House is in progress, but it does not amount to a great deal. None of it is necessary for the personal comfort of ers. It is said a meeting of the latter will the President or members of his family at this time. Most of it is being done in anticipation of the coming of winter. The President will probably be here during the three weeks of his stay without the members of his family. Mrs. Roosevelt will stay with the children at Oyster Bay, and family will not get back to Washington until after the middle of September. The hotels are expecting a good many visitors in town when the President gets

back here. Those persons who have failed to get access to the President at Oyster Mr. C. L. Shamp, our international secre-Bay will come here. There are extremely limited accommodations in the little Long Island village for visitors. Squads and organizations of men, even small parties are out of the question because of the lack of hotel and boarding house arrangements. The President's home is more than a mile from the station, and hacks and other vehicles are almost as scarce as food and lodging, while the rates appal even the accounting officers of the government when adjusting the accounts of the secret service and other officials on duty in the little

village.
President Roosevelt and Judge Parker are both favored in the location of their homes, so far as the avoidance of political organizations is concerned. Oyster Bay, however, is a big town compared with Judge Parker will be confronted later with the problem of receiving political bedies and not knowing how to handle them with such limited accommodations.

THE FINANCES OF JAPAN. Statement of Debts and Ability to Meet Them.

In a singularly attractive form a wealth

of information respecting the present condition of Japan is set out in the Fourth labor of the District in the consumption of such a scheme, so I decided to visit Wash-Japan issued by the Japanese department of finance, just received at the Japanese legation here from Tokyo. The publication, printed in Ennglish, and including a large number of colored graphic charts, contains a mass of statistical information touching Japanese resources that is without paralle in corresponding publications in any European country. One attractive feature is the concise and easily comprehended statement of the Japanese foreign debts and a comparative statement of taxes, inlicating the financial ability of the country to respond to the severe demands of the present war. One little table headed, "De-tails of receipts and expenditures in connection with the Russo-Japanese affair," places the expenditures on that account at 576,000,000 yen, a yen being estimated at about 62½ cents, American money. It should be stated that this total includes a reserve fund of 40,000,000 yen for emer-gencies. The volume also includes the last Japanese budget as presented to the pariament and a complete exposition of existing Japanese system of taxation.

WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED.

Justice Brewer's Action in Senator Burton's Case.

preme Court has granted a writ of error to the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri in the case of Senator Joseph R. Burton, convicted in St. Louis of accepting a fee for services before the Post Office Department while a member of the United States Senate. The case will be reviwed by the United States Supreme Court probably in the fall.

THE STAR BY MAIL

dress in the United States or Canada for 13 cents per week, 25 cents for

two weeks or 50 cents per month,

postage prepaid. Payment to be

made INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The address may be changed as frequently as desired. Always give the old as well as the new address.

REASONS ARE VARIOUS OTHERS REPLACE THEM

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL INTER- NO CESSATION IN OPERATION OF PLANT.

Brewing Operations.

As the noonday bells were ringing for 12 o'clock today fifteen employes of the Christian Heurich Brewing Company walked out of the big building and entered upon a strike, in conformity with orders from men's Union and the local union, which were announced by The Star yesterday. The

Fifteen new men, who had been employed by Mr. Heurich's agents, were on hand to take the place of those who went out, and the fires in the furnaces of the extensive brewery are still burning brightly this afternoon and the great machinery in the

blackened and oil-begrimed firemen, as he entered the office, "and we are sorry, but the orders of our union had to be obeyed."

No Unusual Excitement.

There was no unusual excitement attendcers of the local Firemen's Union were present to see that the strike was carried out without clash or friction. The names of the fifteen strikers and their occupations

Firemen-M. Corkery, T. Cleveland, W. Smith and J. Bland. Firemen's helpers-J. McDonald, W. Donaldson and H. Cleveland.
Ollers-W. Parnell, M. Wright and R.

Oflers' helpers-P. Phillips, L. C. Smith

Officials of the Heurich company stated while the men were going out that a large number of applications of unemployed workmen who would fill the places of the strikers had been received, and more were coming in. The statement was also made that 90 per cent of the saloonkeepers of Washington would support Mr. Heurich and his contentions.

Violation of Agreement Claimed. Mr. Leon Tobriner, attorney for the Heurich Brewing Company, was present when the walk-out occurred. He stated that the firemen who had gone on a strike had violated article 11 of an agreement which was entered into between the Heurich company

employer and two by the

of their union. President Healey's Statement.

Mr. Timothy Healey, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, gave out the following official statement today relative to the trouble with the Chris. Heurich Brewing Com-

Washington had some disagreement with the Chris. Heurich Brewing Company, and inclosing a letter he had received from Mr. Leon Tobriner, the attorney for the company, in which that gentleman had submitted a lengthy and detailed statement of the whole controversy from his

point of view. "He stated that some kind of an agreement had been entered into between the Brewers Association, better known in the trade as the combine, the terms of which they had not been advised of or given an opportu-nity to ascertain, and that the beer war was still being waged against it. The letter also stated that the Heurich Company had contracts signed with every labor organization in the District of Columbia for a term of three years, except with the Firemen's

international officers that his company was a persecuted corporation, and that against its will an effort was being made to force it into a combine which was organized to the detriment of labor, the dealers and the public, and I must admit that I was im-pressed with his statement, yet I could not see how it was possible to enlist the sym-pathies and co-operation of the organized ington and make a personal investigation

"Upon my arrival I decided to call in the members of the Brewers' Association. Mr. Heurich and as many members of organized labor who were acquainted with this matter as I could reach. I requested the Brewers' Association to meet me at Typographical Temple on Thursday afternoon of last week, and sent one of

Mr. Heurich arrived, but when the other brewers appeared Mr. Heurich stated he would have to leave, whereupon I informed him that his actions in the premises were far from satisfactory and tended to injure his case. He stated that he was not in possession of the various letters and documents having a bearing upon the controversy, as they were in the hands of Mr.
Tobriner, his attorney, but that he was
willing to have him meet me the following
day in the presence of the members of the

appearance in company with Mr. Myers of the Heurich company, but absolutely refused to meet me and the representatives of organized labor with the other brewers present. I informed him that I desired to meet them face to face with each other in corder that both sides might present that order that both sides might present their respective cases and place them in a positive co refute all charges not founded in field, and if he did not care to thus meet us and place me in a position to arrive at a just and equitable decision in the premises



Brewery.

by Those Interested in

strikers comprised firemen, offers and help-

plant is merrily whirring and whizzing as usual.
"The strike is on," said one of the dust-

ing the walk-out of the strikers. The men left the place singly and in pairs, and repaired to the Abner & Drury plant, where a sort of informal meeting was held. Off-

Reserve helpers - M. Costello and A. Gardiner.

and the Firemen's Union on July 1, 1908 This agreement, a copy of which was

"Whenever any dispute shall arise between the parties to this contract, the question or questions in dispute shall be submitted to a board of arbitration, two members of which shall be appointed by and the fifth by the four so appointed and both parties shall abide by the de-cision of the said board, which decision must be rendered within six days. Pending the settlement of any dispute by arbitration no strike or lock-out shall be declared."

Mr. Heurich remains firm in his decision to resist the strike and strikers, and at a late hour this afternoon there were no signs of yielding on the part of the strikbe held this evening under the auspices

pany. He said: tary-treasurer, stating that our local in

Union, which had expired. "It seems as if Mr. Tobriner desired to create the impression in the minds of the

of the whole controversy. Consultation Held.

our members in company with a delegate to the Central Labor Union after Mr. Hearing.

Brewers' Association at the St. James Hotel at 2 o'clock. "About 3 o'clock r. Tobriner put in

Justice Brewer of the United States Su